NEW YORK TREATER PRIDAY NOVEMBER 26

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CYPICS N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

TERMS, cuch in octobra:
THE FAILY HERALD, new occupant copy, I per annu-So Great Britan or B to uny port o the Continent FABILY BERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents pe sope or \$5 per ansism.

VOLUNARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used will be like
pully paid for \$2000 FORKIBE COMBERGENESTS AND PAR
EUCLARIA REQUESTED TO SHAL ALL LETTERS AND PARKALE iant vs.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inerted in the Werkly Hyralls, Family Hyralls, and in the
sautomic and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Backelon of ARTS NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway-Tus MILLINERS -CORDS BOWERT THEATER, Bowery-Pizarro-Wert of the

BURTON'S THEATER, Broadway, opposite Bond street-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Maidan Wife-Ten

LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-ITALIAN OPERA

NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS, 444 Broadway-BER BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway. - GROEGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTERLS -- PETER PIPER PEPPER POPER. MINCHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway BRYANT'S MINSTREIS

EMPIRE HALL, 696 Broadway-Paintings Illustrative

New York, Friday, November 20, 1857.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Capt Gray, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock this afternoon.

The New York Werkly Herald—California edition—

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Collins mail steamship Adriatic, Captain West, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half pas ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The European edition of the Heraup, printed in French

and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:— LOSDON.... Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.

Am. European Express Co., 5 Piace de la Bourse.
Lympool. Am. European Express Co., 8 Piace de la Bourse.
Lympool. Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
HAVRE. Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille.
The contents of the European edition of the Heralo will

combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The increase of crime in our midst is truly alarm ing, and enough to make the stoutest heart quail. Within the past three days we have been called upon to chronicle the murder of no less than three persons and the mortal wounding of four others. Where the carnival of blood is going to end we know not. Citizens can no longer resort to the public highways after nightfall without the fear of sudden death beneath the bravo's steel. The killing of young Hamilton in a drinking saloon in Canal street marked the commencement of the bloody epoch. The following night Francis Vincent was murdered in North Wilism street; William Marshall, the negro, was mortally wounded in West Broadway, and a grocery man in Seventeenth street, named Fraser, received a fatal stab while ejecting a rowdy from his store. were again horrified by a wholesale butchery at a dance house in Water street. The following table of the names of those who have died, and those who are now dying from the effects of wounds received at the hands of assassins, will give our readers some idea of the extent of crime in the metropolis since

Monday morning last:-1-Henry F. Hamilton, murdered in Canal street.

2-Francis Vincent, murdered in North William street McManus, murdered in Water street.

4 William Marshall (colored.) mortally wounded corner of West Broadway and Canal street.

5-John Fraser, mortally wounded in West Seventeenth 6-Richard Barrett, mortally wounded in Water street.

Sman Dempsey, mortally wounded in Water street Coroners Connery and Hills were busily engaged vesterday in holding inquests upon the bodies of the victims. For reports of the inquests, together with other interesting and additional particulars in relation thereto, we refer our readers to another column. We published some time since a list of filibuster

deserters still remaining at San Jose, Costa Rica The Panama Star of the 3d inst., contains severa letters from correspondents in relation to these men and their necessitous condition, one of which states that "Capt. Gishome, of the French vessel of war l'Ambuscade, offered to the Costa Rica government £.000 rations for the relief of these men. This amount the Costa Rica government managed to bring up to 12,000 rations, the greatest quantity of which was given to their own men, instead of to the parties for whom it was intended."

We have news from Campeachy, Yucatan, to the 27th ult. The city still held out, but its ability to continue to do so was very doubtful. The govern ment forces were committing brutal excesses in the suburbs, and the revolutionists were making reprisals on the island of Carmen. A conspiracy had been discovered at Merida. The plot involved many of the most influential citizens. Some twenty-five of the conspirators had been placed on board a vessel at Stal, bound for New York.

Col. Thomas H. Benton has published a long communication in a Washington paper on the banks and the currency. It is designed to meet the suggestions in favor of the establishment of a national bank, which have appeared in the public journal since the commencement of the existing financial revulsion. The Colonel still cherishes his ancient enmity to bank notes, and warmly advocates the mint drop" currency.

The new steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane was launched from Wm. H. Webb's shipyard yesterday. She is intended for the revenue service, but more particularly for the relief of distressed vessels on the coast. It is expected that she will be ready for sea when the season arrives that will require her important services.

A meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last night at the University Chapel, Mr. Archibald Russell in the chair. The at tendance was very small, numbering only seventeen members. After some routine business and remarks by Dr. Adamson on the Sclavonic race, the Record. ing Secretary made some interesting remarks on earthquakes. Two valuable maps, in the Bohemian language, were presented to the society by Vojla

Vaprstek, of the National Museum in Prague. Senator Sumner arrived at Boston yesterday in the Niagara. He was received by a deputation of his political and personal friends. His health has greatly improved during his sojourn abroad, and he will resume his Senstorial duties with the opening of

Aldermon Fulmer and Banta and Copucilmen

Jones and Harris, of the committee appointed to confer with the President and Postmaster General on the subject of a site for the new city Post Office, left this city yesterday for Washington, with the necessary maps and statements to lay before the Cabinet. We may expect a decision on this most

important matter before many weeks clapse. The mail steamer Niagara, from Liverpool reached Boston yesterday afternoon, and the Euro pean mails will arrive in this city probably about 8 o'clock this morning. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. on the afternoon of the 7th inst., and the Asia was passed on the 8th, at 9 o'clock A. M., twenty hours sail from

The important advices by the steamer Magara which were sent from this city to the New Orleans press at eleven o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, were delivered in that city at five minutes past ten o'clock by the National line-thus beating time by nearly one hour in a distance of a little less than two thousand miles.

The Republican City and County Convention as sembled last night at the Stuyvesant Institute, and adopted the report of their committee on the Mayor alty nomination, recommending Daniel F. Tiemann to the support of the republicans for the office of chief magistrate. They also nominated Supervisors. Several hundred workingmen yesterday again assembled in the Park, and listened to windy speeches from their leaders; but nothing important or new transpired.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A petition from a committee of unemployed workingmen was received and referred. The report of the Finance Committee on the corruptions and irregula rities in the financial affairs of the city was read, and its further consideration was, after some discus-

sion, postponed till Monday next. A quorum of Councilmen could not be obtained last evening, and the board adjourned till Monday. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yes-

terday afternoon, all the members being present ex cept Mayor Wood. A large number of reports in cases of charges against policemen were considered and disposed of. The men whose names have been advertised in the HERALD as recommended by the committee for appointment in the Thirteenth ward. were upon motion formally inspected by the Board seriatim and finally appointed en masse, Mayor Powell alone voting against the appointments. The question relative to the eligibility of the old force to reinstatement was laid over until the next session, on account of the absence of Mayor Wood, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

James Shepherd, indicted for arson in the first degree, was placed at the bar of the General Sessions vesterday, and on motion of the Assistant District Attorney the case was postponed till the next term in consequence of the absence of an important wit ness. Joel Moore, of Greenpoint, was placed on trial charged with having twenty-two \$10 counterfeit bills on the Roundout Bank in his possession with intent to utter them. It seemed from the evidence that a man named Stanley and his wife, who were convicted of passing the same kind of bogus money, conspired to entrap Moore by putting the roll of bad bills in his coat pocket, and succeeded in misleading officers Robb and Wilde, who arrested the defendant on the 15th of October. Mr. Sede wick proposed to further establish the guilty knowledge by proving by Mrs. Stanley that Moore sold her a lot of counterfeit bills on the Rondout Bank on the 6th of October, but Judge Russell declared the evidence inadmissible. The prosecution abandoned the case, and the jury rendered a formal verdict of acquittal. As there was another indictment against Moore for forgery he was not discharged, but admitted to bail in \$1,000 Mr. Sedgwick desired to retain him in custody, asserting that he was a notorious forger. A very spicy darky, named David Hazle, was charged with rape, committed under aggravating circumstances, on Bridget Hayes, he having, it is alleged, drugged a glass of soda water, which rendered the girl insensible. On recovering her senses she attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself off the dock, but was prevented from doing so. In consequence of a flaw in the indictment the case was put off till

Friday. a 300 bales, in lots, based upon middling fair uplands at 12 k cents. The light receipts of flour, about 18,000 bbls. per canal and river, with a good local demand and inquiry for export to the British provinces, caused prices of comn and medium grades of State and western an advance of about 5 cents per barrel. Wheat was in light receipt by canal and river, having amounted to 34,060 bushels; the demand, however, was active and prices firmer, with free sales at rates given in another column. Corp was scarce and firm, with light sales of western mixed at 80c. from store and 83c. delivered, with southern yellow at 87c. Pork was heavy, with small sales of mess at \$19 37 a \$19 50, and prime at \$17. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 650 hhds, and 200 boxes at prices given in another place. Freights were engaged to a moderate extent without change of moment in rates

The Lecompton Kansas State Constitution-"The Dead Point of Danger."

We spread before our readers this morning the closing proceedings of the Lecompton Kansas Constitutional Convention, with the peculiar tints and shadings of the anti-slavery correspondent of the New York Tribune, and on the pro-slavery side we append to these Kansas reports an editorial eulogium from the Washington Union, affording the most striking contrast between the two sides of the picture.

According to the correspondent of our nigger worshipping cotemporary, this Lecompton Convention has been an offensive impostureits programme is but a schedule of tricks and deceptions; and as for Governor Walker, he has accomplished all he came for, in securing a slave State constitution in reality, while it is so arranged that he and his compeers can pretend that the people have adopted it." same authority further assures us that among the free State men of Kansas "a feeling of rage is the most common;" that "at Topeka, when the citizens got intelligence of what was done, some of them openly talked fight," and that "you may imagine their feelings when you see the fruits of the October election thus jeoparded and their impudent enemy stepping in to rob them even yet of their rights." It further ap pears that "a free State Convention will now be called to determine what action it is best to take" in reference to the elections arranged by the Lecompton constitution makers.

This is the anti-slavery view of the matter and it must be admitted that it is painted in colors of the blackest kind. But the Washington Union dresses up the same tableaux in the most brilliant hues of a June morning, with all its accessories of rosy clouds, singing birds and blooming flowers. It says that "the vexed question is settled-the problem is solved-the dead point of danger is passed-all serious trouble about Kansas affairs is over and gone. Kansas comes into the Union on the principle of the great act which organized her and Ne braska as Territorial governments,"

Between these violent extremes let us endea vor to compass a calm and rational view of this business. In the outset, we assume that it is not certain that a pro-slavery constitution will be fastened upon Kansas; and, on the other side, that the question is not settled, that the problem is not solved, and that "the dead point of danger" is not passed, but has yet to be passed. We are not disposed to cry fraud and treachery in anticipation of treachery and fraud; nor are we

must deal with the existing facts as we find

them, and await the issue of events. Granted that this Lecompton Convention has not exceeded its constitutional authority in any of its acts, and that the elections which it has ordered and arranged are all according to law. we come to the naked test of slavery or no slavery, as provided for in the constitutional schedule. The plan adopted by this schedule for a test of the popular vote seems to us to be fair. The popular vote is to be taken upon the direct issue of "slavery" or "no davery;" and as it may be thus decided. Kansas is to be a slave State or a free State. To be sure, in either event a provision will remain in the constitution recognizing the right of property in the slaves already existing in Kansas some two hundred in number-but there can be no reasonable objection to this. In the abolition of slavery in the old Northern States the rights of the slaveowners were to this extent, or more or less, respected. In this way slavery was abolished in New York, and from this process of removing the astitution, there are, we believe, some slaves renaining in New Jersey to this day. We cannot concur, therfore, in the hue and cry of our atti-slavery journals against this clause of the Iecompton schedule. Upon its face this schedule fairly provides for a popular decision which will make Kansas, in law and in fact, a slave Itate or a free State; and there can be no reasonble complaint made against the provision reognizing the property right in the few slaves introduced into Kansas under the sanctions of he organic Territorial law.

But, admitting all this freely and cherfully, does it "settle the question, or carry a beyond "the dead point of danger?" No. It only brings us face to face with this "deal point." where all the danger lies. Look at it, and mark what we say. It has been clearly ascrtained that the legitimate voters of the free State party of Kansas, as compared with the regular voters of the pro-slavery party, are as three to one. In other words, the act is established-it is a "fixed fact"-that twothirds of the legal voters of Kansas re opposed to the recognition of African slavry in her State constitution, and are in faror of making Kansas, at once and forever. free State. Upon this important fact, abundantly established by the late October election and without the full vote of the free State prtyupon this great fact, we say, depends the dan-

ger and the safety. Should there be an honest election a all sides upon this constitutional test questin of 'slavery" or "no slavery," the result wi inevitably be the submission to Congress of iconstitution making Kansas a free State. But h re, we repeat, lies "the dead point of damer." This Lecompton Convention has given b its party (pro-slavery) the appointment of theprecincts, the judges, and the right of decting upon the returns of this constitutional testelection. The election, under this management may be honestly conducted and its results may be honestly rendered; but should the resul be with anything like a return of the full poular vote, a decision in favor of slavery, it wil be prima facic evidence of fraud and treacery. If, upon such a decision, Kansas sould be admitted into the Union as a slave State, the dormant Fremont majcities of the North will come to life again, ad the Northern anti-slavery agitation will be tefold more bitter and powerful than ever before

That is "the dead point of danger;" and there is yet another. The free State part of Kansas—the leaders especially—look upon his Lecompton Convention with "rage" and isgust. They regard its authority as bogus, ad its proceedings as altogether outrageous ad insulting. They are to hold a State Convenion to determine what course they will purue. Having proved that they possess an overwhiming majority of the popular vote, they may resolve to let this Lecompton constitutin, slavery and all, go through by default, or tey may appoint a day of their own for a separte vote upon their Topeka constitution. Is t not manifest at a glance that by adopting sonsuch policy they may keep this Kansas fire brand burning till 1860, if the politicians o as clear as the noonday sun that the black perhaps, in any other community before. republican leaders could ask no better capital heat of this Kansas agitation?

Thus, between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery Presidential politicians in and out of Kansas, ready to be satisfied that the panic through we approach "the dead point of danger." The free State party of Kansas may permit this Lecompton constitution with slavery to go through by default, resting their cause upon a formal protest against it; or it may be smuggled by raising the rate of discout, which, while it through by election trickery and false election returns. In either case, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, upon the faith of a pro-slavery constitution, will be the political death warrant with no one knows what consequences to the of every responsible Northern man.

Thus it appears that instead of the Kansas trouble being settled, it has now assumed a more dangerous form than ever heretofore. Nor can we now truthfully undertake to promise anything in behalf of peace, or law or order in Kansas, until informed of the purposes of the free State party and of the results of the Lecompton appointed elections. Our confidence of a peaceful issue rests upon our honest and sagacious President; and, having no axes to grind in Congress, and no favors to ask of any party, we are in a position to speak the truth, and to deal with the present aspects of this Kansas question as they really stand.

OUR LATE NEW YORK STATE ELECTION. The following are the official aggregates of the popular vote of our late State election, as com-

pared with the Presidential vote of 1856:-Regniblican. ... 276,907 ... 175,836 Democratic. Know Nothing. 195,878 124,604 194,187 66,814

1,691 57,790 Losses.....101,071 These figures are very curious and suggestive. Here is a dormant opposition vote of 158,861; and yet the democratic presses are shouting themselves hoarse over a democratic plurality of 18,000. This dormant opposition vote is the result of the New York HERALD's policy of keeping the abominations of the last Seward Legislature before the people. But let the democrats of the Canal Board and the Legislature

beware, for these 158,000 men stand behind

them in the attitude of armed neutrality.

Making Crrizens .- During the last three or four weeks, since the State election, over 2,000 naturalized voters have been made, and it is probable that the whole number passed upon by the courts will be nearly 3,000 before the middle of next week. From present appearances we should not be surprised if the charter disposed to shout a premature hallelujah over to the polls. The contest amongst the Alderthe definite solution of this Kansas trouble. We

The Banks and Financial Affairs.

The New York city banks yesterday virtually resumed specie payments. Though they do not yet pay specie on demand for checks, very few institutions refuse it to their customers, and all, we presume, will redeem their own paper in specie if required to do so. The New Orleans banks have already resumed. In this State, we suppose that the solvent country banks will soon be placed on their old footing. There only remain the New England and Pennsylvania banks, with a few isolated cases in the South and West, on which the effects of the late revulsion are still felt. As to the Pennsylvania banks, the period of their resumption has been fixed by statute, and will not probably be anticipated. Of the prospects of the New England banks, the public are not apprised; but the feeling at Boston, as here, is very buoyant, and every encouragement will be given to the banks to resume. The first stage of our troubles may therefore

be considered as passed. The banks, having broken the merchants, and consequently gone to pieces themselves, have now resumed their standing in the community; with the stain, it is true, of having forfeited their charters and broken faith with the world; but still without any suspicion of insolvency. The next step is to pick up the merchants. This, we imagine, will be found no such simple matter. Very many houses which have broken and obtained extensions will never be able to pay up at the maturity of their renewed paper. In many instances, the assets of suspended houses will depreciate so largely as to leave not enough to cover their indebtedness. This will be especially the case with dry goods dealers, and dealers in fancy articles and objects of luxury. There is reason to fear that the revulsion has only just touched this class of merchants, and that the worst for them will come when their renewed paper matures. From the same cause, no doubt, houses of higher standing in the financial world, but whose assets consist chiefly of suspended paper or dry goods paper, may find it very difficult to meet their present engagements, or to fulfil any extension they may have obtained from their creditors. There is as yet very little sunshine in the financial horizon for these classes of houses.

But, when this is said, and this allowance made, it must be admitted that there remains, outside of all suspended or embarrassed firms, a vast commercial community which will commence business, so to speak, after the present liquidation, in a perfectly solid and wholesome condition. For every house that has suspended, there are a score which have weathered the storm safely; we have beard the disaster of the one trumpeted at every corner, blazoned in every newspaper, while the solvency and ease of the score of sound firms have never once been whispered. In the great staple trades of the country there have been remarkably few failures. Among the dealers in grain.corn and cotton no great firm was overthrown during the crisis; the grocers suffered very little indeed; the vas bulk of the hardware dealers stand firm; so do the bulk of the leather dealers, and many other branches of productive trade. Indeed, with the exception of parties interested in railways, the dry goods dealers, and the bankers concerned with these, it may be said that there is no leading trade in the country in which the insolvent firms do not bear an infinitessimally small proportion to the solvent ones.

It is necessary to bear these facts in mind in studying the extraordinary condition of financial affairs in New York at the present time. No such spectacle as that presented by Wall street during the past week has ever been witnessed here before. The banks, with over twenty millions of specie in vault, with more on the way, and with the power, in their suspended condition, of refusing to pay out any of it, if they choose; exchange so low that specie cannot be shipped for the present; money worth from three to four per cent on call, and the best paper done at five and six: trade nearly at a standstill, no new engagements making, every body trying to bring his affairs into the narrow est compass possible; the Board of Brokers alone exhibiting an unparalleled scene of activity, excitement, and inflation-such a sight. the pro-slavery party will so have it? Is it not we repeat, has never been witnessed in this, or

The next news from England must be bad. for the succession than the re-opening at white Whatever artifice the London Times and the American railway dealers may use to conceal the facts from the public, we know enough alwhich we have gone here is just beginning here. The bank has resolved to meet it-not as our banks insanely did, by contracting at he rate of three to five millions a week-but breaks no undoubtedly solvent house, makes all se money, and infallibly throws over weak concerns. That a general panic must followank and the public-is perfectly obvious; and at such a panic must be fraught with exemest danger to all concerns largely interestin American securities or American trade, iquite as certain. But after we have taken granted a panic in London, with interest at 1 or 12 per cent, and half a dozen great weeks in the banking world, what then? We as debtors, not creditors of England; she suffee by our insolvency, we do not suffer by hes. Whether we pay her or no, she must sel out specie to buy our cotton, for her mills canot be stopped; but the commerce of Englat may undergo almost any quantity of sheks without necessarily hurting it fatally by threvoil.

THEATENER COASH AT IRVING PLACE-Wall strit has had its panic, and seems to feel better afte if: the loungers in Tompkins square have hadheir panic, and their committees and their meengs, and have pretty nearly talked themselvs out. We have had a great deal to do in arriging these little affairs; and just as everythin is pretty quiet we are astounded by a grat outbreak among the singers and the drutners and the fluters and the fiddlers in Irvir place. As will be seen by accounts elsewhen there are certain difficult questions of finam pending between the managers of the Oper and their employes a number of whom prefe to have no bread rather than half a loaf. which rather more than can be well afforded just : present. It will be observed, however, that the ladies-disregarding alike the groat of Wall street, the howls of Tomjins square, and the plaints of the fitlers-mustered in great numbers yesterday ft the relief of the management, and their propotion has at least had the effect to get up an extement which will put money in their pocket

The egotiations with the rebellious artists have, lwever, been carried on too long. The | wow cold and clearing off.

managers seem to have temporized with them when prompt action was needed. In such a crisis Maretzek or Strakosch would have shut down the gates upon them at once. There are plenty of musicians walking about town with holes in their coats, and they would be very glad to take what is refused by the dainty gentlemen of Irving place.

THE MURDER CALENDAR .- We are compelled to lay before our readers to-day the particulars of several shocking murders, and assaults with murderous intent, which have taken place in this city within the past two days. The record is as unprecedented as it is horrible. In the most densely populated parts of the city men and women fall beneath the weapon of the assassin. Four times during one night the dread cry of "murder" pierces the stillness of the night air; and always the same result—the murderers make their escape. In one case a private watchman seizes an assassin, but is obliged to succumb, there being no police to aid him. It is absolutely dangerous to walk in the lower part of the city after nine o'clock at night. It should be remembered, also, that these murders are not altogether the result of drunken brawls, but that gangs of men infest certain districts, robbing and killing with a degree of coolness that proves premeditation.

While all this is going on, the Commissioners of Police sit and split hairs upon the question as to whether or not they shall fill up the force with the old or new men. The wise legislators at Albany hampered us with a many-headed commission, which has so many private interests to serve that it never can work together for the public good. The men already appointed hold their places as sinecures, conferred to reward political services. They are responsible to no one, and pay no more attention to the windy proclamations of their superiors than to the rogues who slip away while the police are lounging and carousing in some snug grog-shop or engineering a political convention. If the small wards in the lower part of the city are thus unprotected, what must be the condition of the scantily populated districts up town? Unless the police force is speedily regulated, thoroughly disciplined, and considerably augmented the number of murders and robbaries this winter will recall the horrid deeds of the dark ages, and the Commissioners will find their power taken from them by a Vigilance Committee.

THE OLD AND NEW POLICE.-The Supreme Court is now in session, and is ready for business. What is the reason that Mr. Dean, the lawyer employed in the old police case, does not bring on for argument that matter at once. and have it determined before the cold weather sets in, whether the old police have any claims for reinstatement under the Metropolitan Police bill? This is a question that should be pressed at once. The weather will soon be cold, provisions scarce and work scarcer, and the good members of the old police ought to have their case adjudicated upon without further delay. Mr. Dean, go to work.

THE MAYORALTY .- We have now three candidates for Mayor, and probably more coming. Mr. Wood is the democratic candidate; Mr. Tiemann, of Manhattanville, the paint manufacturer, is the candidate of the Wall street stockjobbers; and Mr. Cooley is the candidate of the Know Nothings. If there are any more candidates let them come on.

PUGILISM IN HIGH FEATHER.-Under the new Street Commissioner several distinguished pugilists have, it appears, been appointed to high posts in the city government. This is the first time in this country that prize fighting has become a qualification for high office. The precedent, we presume, is taken from the election of the famous pugilist, Gully, to a place in the British Parliament.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Arrival of the Mail Steamship Niagara at

RIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC AND ASIA AT LIVERPOOL -ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF SENATOR SUMNER Boston, Nov. 19, 1857.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool via Halifax, arived at this port at 31/2 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were despatched by the steamboat train, via Stonington, but owing to the heavy gale upon the Sound to night, it is unlikely that they will reach the New York Post Office be fore 8 or 9 o'clock on Friday morning. The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, which it

will be recollected was detained at New York till Tuesday, So'clock A. M., October 27, arrived at Liverpool at th moment the Niagara was leaving-about 1.15 P. M., on Saturday, November 7—thus making the passage in about eleven days and five hours.

The Conard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from New York at soon on the 28th of October, was passed by the Nisgara at 9 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the 8th inst., twenty hours sail from Liverpool, and she would be due there at about 5 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 9th inst.-thus making the passage in about eleven days and seventeen hours.

The following are the prices of American stocks in London, as avoted by Bell & Co. :-United States 6's of 1867 and 1868 Pennsylvania 5's. Pennsylvania bonds of 1877..... is Central 7's, 1st mortgage, of '75... Himois Central 7's, 4st mortgage, of 75.
Himois 6's of 7'5.
Himois Freeland of '60.
Michigan Central 8's of '69.
New York Central 6's of '83.
New York Central 6's of '64. consylvania Central 6's of '80.... Among the passengers by the Niagara s Senator was received by Hop. Henry Wilson, Hop. N. P. Bank,

and Mr. Phelps, and escorted to his residence, where a large crowd had assembled to greet him. After receiving congratulations from his many friends. Mr. Samner made a few remarks to the assemblage, and retired amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Sumner was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson in a short speech, when the crowd dispersed. Mr. Sumner has been sick during the entire voyage, but his health generally has been so much improved that it is thought he will be able to resume his sea in Congress at its opening.

The Weather Throughout the Country. SNOW STORM AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1857. There was a very heavy snow storm here last night,

and several vessels are reported ashore. THE WEATHER AT SUFFALO. Burrath, Nov. 10, 1857. Severe gales from the southwest have been blowing here to-day, accompanied with flurries of snow.

INDICATIONS OF A STORM AT BOSTON. Bostos, Nov. 19-10 P. M The weather here during the day was very clear and mild. The atmosphere this evening is thickening, with indications of rain. Wind S. W.

RIGH WINDS AT NEW HAVEN. NEW HAVEN, NOV. 19-10 P. M. The weather here to-day has been cloudy, with heavy

BAIN AND SNOW STORM AT PRILADELPHIA. PRILADRIPHIA, Nov. 19-10 P. M. A rain storm commenced here this afternoon, which was succeeded by a brick fall of snow for half an hour. It

Reception of Sir William Gore Ouseley at

Washington. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1857 Lord Napier had a long interview to-day with Mr. Ouseley, and thoroughly posted him up as to the present

condition of things here and Central American affairs in particular. To-morrow Sir William Gore Ouseley will call opon the President and Secretary of State. Lord Napier's cards are out for a grand soirée m to be given in honor of Sir William Gore Oweley to-morrow evening. Arrangements were made to-day with Stra-kosch, and his lordship has engaged the entire company,

including Thalberg and Frezzolini, to be present. Prize Fight in Canada.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19, 1867 A prize fight between Coburn and Gribbin came off yes terday in Canada. The combatants fought twenty-one rounds in thirty minutes, when Coburn was declared winner of the stakes, amounting to \$1,000.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA NOV. 19, 1857.
Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania 5's, 84; Reading Raircad, 30's.
23; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 30's.
The advices per Nisgara have completely unsettled all the Southern cotton markets, and no business has been transacted since its receipt.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19—1 P. M.
Flour unchanged but firm. Sales to-day, 1,200 bbis., at \$4 62 a \$4 75 for superfine and \$4 87 a \$5 for ordinary extra. Wheat steady, sales 36,000 bushels at 77c. for Chicago spring and 80c. for Milwaukie club. Corn firm and quiet; oats dull; whiskey nominal at 19% ca 20c. Freights—Wheat to New York 18c. a 19c. Receipts yes terday very light.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

Freights—Wheat to New York 18c. a 19c. Receipts yes terday very light.

Buyfalo, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

Bad southwesterly gales, with flurries of snow, somewhat checked business to-day. Flour dull; sales, 1,208 bbls. at 34 62 a 34 75 for good to choice, and 34 87 a 56 25 for extra brands. Wheat stendy; sales 50,000 bush. at 77c. for Chicago; 80c. for Milwaukie club; 90c. for red Indiana. Corn, firmer with a good demand; no stock here; sales 3,000 bush. at 64c. Oats dull and nominal, at 36c. Whiskey firm at 19c. a 20c. Through shipments are about done; wheat to New York 19c. Receipts to-day of no importance. Canal exports—103,000 bush. wheat; 19,000 bush. corn; 9,000 bush. oats.

Oswmoo, Nov. 19, 1957.

Flour is steady. Wheat is quiet; Chicago spring is held at 85c., and Milwaukie club at 87 ½c. There is no quantity of corn of consequence here. Freights—40c. for floor, and 13½c. for wheat, to New York. Imports—500 bbls. flour, 19,000 bushels wheat, and 4,000 bushels wheat, and 1,000 bushels barley.

Flour declined 20c. Wheat dull at 57c. Corn quiet.
Oats firm. Shipments to Buffalo—No flour; 17,000 bushels wheat. Shipments to Oswego—No flour; 21,000 bushels corn. Receipts—2,000 bbis. flour, 72,000 bushels wheat.

The Opera Matinee-Grand Rush of Crinolic

to Irving Place. The financial crisis at the Opera made quite an excite-

ment in fashionable circles yesterday, and a good many people seemed aroused to the necessity of making a grand rally to he support of the managers. The matine, which menced at one o'clock, where every one who paid Offy cents was entitled to the best seats he or she could get, gave an opportunity for the working off of this excitement, and as early as twelve o'clock large numbers of ladies were seen under way from the japonica districts owards Irving place. There was a pretty stiff breeze blowing, and some of the ladies who carried a great deal of sail without corresponding ballast had hard work to weather around the corners of Fourteenth street and Ir ving place. One of the most voluminous of les crivolines was brought up all standing under the statue of the Father of his Country, and was obliged to be towed off by a deputation of sympathising friends. Several of the children, poor little things, who had hoops and short dresses, were carried half a block without touching the ground at all. It was another touching instance of the perils of over-inflation.

was another touching instance of the perils of overinflation.

At the Academy there was a great rush for tickets
before the doors were opened, and an extra office was
arranged to receive the half dollars from the tips of the
most delicate tingers enclosed in the prettiest of kid gloves.
The audience included at least two thousand persons, and
at least four-fifths, of that number were ladies and
children. And a fine show they made of it, in
their pretty morning and promenade costumes, their
eyes sparkling, and their cheeks glowing with the
excitement of their fight with old Borcas in Broadway
and Union square. The children haughed at the distresses
of the lovely prima donna, the misfortunes of the poer
tener, and the reascitice of the villanous baritous. The
ladies criticised the opera after their own fashion—alt
agreeing that the "Trovatore" was a delicious opera—that
its trange was a nice singer, and the tenor was, olt so
good-looking, and had such a voice! And a fierce war of
words was carried on between two belies as to the relative merits of this Florentine and those of the languid
Neapolitan who is now reposing in the orange groves of
the Havana, fanned by southern zephyrs and Cuban secoritas.

The ladies were dressed in the most superb war.

Neapolitan who is now reposing in the orange groves of the Havana, fanned by southern zephyrs and Cuban senoritas.

The ladies were dressed in the most superb way. The troubles of Wall street and the sighs of Tompkins square evidently affected them not. While dry goods and the Opera are cheap, what should they care for panics and crises? They divided their attention between the Opera—some inaudible criticism on each other's dresses—a bit of scandal now and then, and an occasional glance at the ornamental young men who fringed the parquet and iottered in the lobbies. They all agreed that the matinies were delightful institutions and hoped that the dysers would not shut up.

The matines was really a great success—the money receipts being something over those of the regular night performances. We have given the ladies' criticism upon the Opera—ours is already on record. It was admirably sung by La Grange, D'Angri and Bignard.

The crisis at the Opera remains the same as when we wrote yesterday. A number of the artists however, will

The crisis at the Opera remains the same as when we wrote yesterday. A number of the artists, however, will probably accept the reduction, and the orchestra is divided. It is the argument of these philosophors that if their pay is once reduced they will never be able to got it thank to the old standard. This is absurd. Their services are regulated by the same rules that govern every marketable commodity—they will always command a price seconding to the supply on hand and the demand. Just new the supply is large, and the demand not particularly lively. They cannot depend upon the balls this winter, because there will be nothing but calico parties, where there will be nothing but calico parties, where there will be nothing more expensive than an amateur pianist who plays for nething—and eats his supper on the instrument between two waitzes—for the sake of practice. The managers are strongly advised to withdraw their propositions and close for a time. Such a course would bring all hands to their senses.

For to night—perhaps the last of the season—the "Sonambula" is amounced, and on Sunday the last grand orator is performance. As the recent events in Irving place have made considerable excitement in musical circles, there will probably be a first rate however to such the

have made considerable excitement i

Yesterday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, the United States steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane (so mamed as a launched from the ship yard of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., foot of Sixth street, East river. The launch was to have taken quence of the heavy southeast wind which prevailed dur ng the morning having caused the tide to run up longer than was expected it was delayed for forty-minutes. For

ing the morning having caused the tide to run up longer than was expected it was delayed for forty-minutes. For some time previous to the hour appointed for the hanch, people began to assemble in the yard and on the adjacent grounds, and docks and vessels, and by the time she left, her ways every available position was occupied by spectators antiously awaiting to see her reception on the bosom of her future home. In addition to an unusual number of ladies being present, we noticed several officers of the navy and revenue service; also the Collector of the Port, Augustus Schell, Eq.; the Surveyor; Naval Officer; Capt. Alexander Crown, of the Russian Navy, and several other Russian officers of distinction, whose names we did not learn.

The model of the Harriet Lane is faultiess, and showed to perfection when out in the stream. She is 180 feet in length, 30 feet beam, and has 12 feet 6 inches depth of bold, and is 650 tons burshen. Her armament, when all on board, will consist of five guns on each side, in addition to bow and stern guns. She will have two inclined engines, forty-two inch cylinders, and seven feet stroke, which are to be formished by the Allaire works, to which place she was towed immediately after being launched. The Harriet Lane is intended to be used for the purpose of relieving vessels in distress on the coast during the winter menths, and for harbor requirements, and when the time arrives for her services to be called into requisition, the public will then find that the government in choosing the model proposed by Mr. Webb, will have a vessel inferior to none in speed out of this port, and one in every respect adapted to all the purposes for which she was designed.

A Sharrer Catour Playing His Trucks—Extraogering to

A SHARPER CAUGHT PLAYING HIS TRICKS-INTERRETING TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS .- On the 14th of this month a man of agreeable address called upon D. S. Thompson, of St. Louis, and representing himself as the agent of D. Devlin & Co., of this city, told Mr. Thompson that on account of the hard times, if he would pay the notes he owed the New York irm immediately he should receive a deduction of three per cent on them. Mr. Thompson thought the offer so favorable that he immediately paid the pretended agent, who called himself Kingsland, \$100, and agreed to pay more as soon

himself Kingsland, \$100, and agreed to pay more as soon as possible. Kingsland, to act out his röle, sat down and wrote the following note to D. Devilin & Co., and asked, Mr. Thompson to forward H:—

Sr. Louis, Nov. 16, 1857.

Missus. D. Devlin & Co.;—Sirs—To-day I called upon Mr. Thompson and received from him one hundred dollars, which you will please endorse upon his note. When I last wrote to you from here, I informed you that I made him the usual offer of three per cent, in case he pash before the 20th inst. I have extended the time until the lat of December, but no longer. What I done in Coocusk I have informed you from that point. Respectfully yours,

M. G. KINGSI AND.

mformed you from that possess.

M. G. KINGSLAND.

This note, written on the 14th instant, reached here on Wednesday the 18th. At 5 P. M. that day Measra. Deviin & Co. telegraphed to St. Louis that they knew nothing about Kingsland; that he must be a viliain, and advised Mr. Thompson to have him arrested.

On Thoraday (19th), at 8 A. M., the following answer was received by telegraph:—

St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1867.

To D. Exviss & Co.:—I have him in jail. He will probably be sent to Jefferson City (the State prison).

B. S. THOMPSON.

Ringsland undoubtedly thought he could safely remain at St. Louis till the 20th, get a second instalment, and then quietly abscond; but the United States mail and the telegraph were loo quick for his calculation